1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI 2 NORTHERN DIVISION 3 4 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PLAINTIFF STATE OF MISSISSIPPI 5 CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:12-cv-00790-HTW-LGI VERSUS 6 THE CITY OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, DEFENDANT 7 JXN WATER 8 9 STATUS CONFERENCE 10 BEFORE THE HONORABLE HENRY T. WINGATE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, MAY 28, 2024, 11 JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 12 13 14 15 (APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN.) 16 17 18 19 20 21 REPORTED BY: 22 CAROLINE MORGAN, CCR #1957 23 OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER 501 E. Court Street, Suite 2.500 Jackson, Mississippi 39201 24 Telephone: (601)608-4188 E-mail: Caroline Morgan@mssd.uscourts.gov 25

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IN OPEN COURT, MAY 28, 2024

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THE COURT: We are still trying to work out our difficulties, and we have not been able to complete that. So we are going to try audio on the telephone to see if it works. We are not sure it is. We don't know what the problem is, but we have been having some technical difficulties for a while now.

So let's try to see what we can do. If we can't do this comfortably, then I will just have to reschedule this. But it's important that we get everything down on the record, and if Caroline here has difficulty picking up the speakers, then that's what I'll have to do.

So we have been waiting since, I guess, about 9:30 to get this situation resolved. That's before you all got here. But we found out this morning that we had a problem, and our technical people have been working since about that time or maybe even a little before that. But certainly they have been working since 9:30. And Terri has been working longer than that because she's the one who detected the problem when she was getting the courtroom ready.

So, Terri, let's call the case and see how far we can get.

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Your Honor, this is United States versus City of Jackson, Civil Action Number

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       3:12-cv-790-HTW-LGI, as well as United States of America
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       versus City of Jackson, Civil Action Number
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       3:22-cv-686-HTW-LGI, and we are here this morning for a
       status conference.
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            At this time I am going to ask the parties to state
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       their names for the record starting with plaintiffs. We are
       going to start with the people that are actually in the
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       courtroom.
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            MR. FINGERHOOD: Good morning, Your Honor.
       Fingerhood from the U.S. Department of Justice,
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11
       Environmental Enforcement Section.
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            MS. ANGELA WILLIAMS: Good morning, Your Honor. Angela
       Williams from the -- with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the
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14
       United States.
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            THE COURT: All right.
            MR. FURRH: Good morning, Your Honor. Roy Furrh with
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17
       the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality.
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            THE COURT: All right.
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            MS. HODGES: Good morning. Donna Hodges with the
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       Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality.
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            THE COURT: All right. Good morning to you.
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            MS. WILSON: Good morning. Malissa Wilson on behalf of
23
       the interim third-party manager.
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            THE COURT: All right. Good morning.
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            MR. WILLIAMSON: Good morning, Your Honor. Terry
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       Williamson on the behalf of the City of Jackson.
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            THE COURT: All right. And good morning to you.
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            MS. HILL: Good morning, Your Honor. Ayanna Hill with
       the ACLU representing the intervenor plaintiffs.
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            THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
            All right. Do we have all of the plaintiffs?
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 7
            Okay. Now let's go to the other party.
            THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Can we have those that are on
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 9
       the teleconference to introduce themselves for the record
       starting with the plaintiff?
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11
            MS. MO: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Angela Mo
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       with the U.S. Department of Justice, and I also have here on
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       the phone Ezekiel Peterson with the U.S. Department of
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       Justice; we have Rachel Frisk from the U.S. Department of
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       Agriculture; and we have from the U.S. Environmental
       Protection Agency Michelle Wetherington, Suzanne Armor, and
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       Jim Vinch.
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            THE COURT: Good morning to all of you.
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            Next?
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           MS. SHERMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Lori
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       Sherman with FORWARD JUSTICE on behalf of the intervenor
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       plaintiffs.
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            THE COURT: All right. Next?
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            MS. CARR: Good morning, Your Honor. Sheridan Carr on
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       behalf of the City of Jackson.
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THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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            MS. RICHARDSON: Your Honor, Susan Richardson with
 3
       Patrick Townsend, on behalf of the City of Jackson.
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            THE COURT: Thank you.
            MR. CALAMITA: Your Honor, Paul Calamita on behalf of
 5
       the interim third-party manager.
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 7
            THE COURT: All right. Good morning to you.
            MR. BLACK: Your Honor, this is Patrick Black, general
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 9
       counsel for the Mississippi Department of Human Services.
10
       We are nonparties.
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            MS. ASONDA WILLIAMS: Asonda Williams with the
12
       Mississippi Department of Human Services.
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            THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
            MS. CHRISTIN WILLIAMS: Good morning. This is -- Your
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15
       Honor, this is Christin Williams on behalf of the
       Mississippi State Department of Health. We are also a
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17
       nonparty.
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            THE COURT: All right.
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            All right. We're ready to get started. This is a
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       status conference. Am I missing anyone who was expected to
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       be on the line? All right. I hear no answers.
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            I called this conference to determine where we are on
23
       the issue involving the identification of SNAP
       beneficiaries.
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25
           Ms. Williams, you communicated with the Court at one
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point when the Court asked who was or would be the proper 1 2 party to speak on behalf of the Government's issue with 3 regard to SNAP identifications. Am I correct? 4 MS. ANGELA WILLIAMS: Yes, Your Honor, the Court is 5 correct. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Now, speak directly into the 7 microphone, and tell me, then, who is the individual who you 8 earmarked or identified as being the person who would be 9 able to clarify the Government's position on production of the list of persons who are SNAP beneficiaries. 10 11 MS. ANGELA WILLIAMS: Your Honor, from a factual 12 perspective, the Government identified Rachel Frisk. She is the director for the Program Administration and Nutrition 13 14 Division of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program at 15 the United States Department of Agriculture, and she also submitted two declarations to the Court. 16 17 Okay. Now, before I turn to the 18 declarations and to that person, I noticed that Mr. Henifin is not present. His counsel is. And so --19 20 MS. WILSON: Yes, Your Honor. 2.1 THE COURT: -- is he expected to be here? MS. WILSON: No, he is not, Your Honor. 22 23 MR. CALAMITA: Your Honor, this is Paul Calamita on behalf of Mr. Henifin. 24 25 He is on -- currently on an airplane. Given the short

notice for this, he was unable to join us this morning. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. So then you are waiving his presence? 3 MR. CALAMITA: Yes, Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. And you're agreeing with that? MS. WILSON: Yes, we agree. I agree, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you so much. Now then, Ms. Williams, what is the status of this 8 9 controversy relative to the production of documents identifying SNAP recipients in Mississippi? 10 11 MS. ANGELA WILLIAMS: Your Honor, the USD- -- the 12 United States on behalf of the USDA submitted a letter to 13 the Court notifying the Court of the information that USDA had, which we did not believe is responsive to the Court's 14 15 order. The United States also filed a motion to stay the 16 Court's order for -- so that the United States could 17 18 determine whether and how -- if it would appeal. We also advised the Court last week that the Solicitor 19 20 General had given authority to appeal or seek appellate 2.1 review of the Court's decision, and so we filed a motion to 22 stay pending that. 23 And then on Friday, the interim third-party manager 24 indicated that he did not have any opposition to the stay if

the United States was going to appeal by the 31st of May,

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which the United States then indicated that it would. And so that is where we are.

THE COURT: I don't understand the United States's position relative to a potential appeal of the Court's order. So what I want is someone to explain to me the United States's position before we get to that point of an appeal, because maybe there is some way we can resolve the issue without that consequence.

So who is that person I need to talk to?

MS. ANGELA WILLIAMS: Mr. Fingerhood was prepared to speak to the Court from a legal perspective. If the Court had any further questions, we did have Ms. Frisk available for the Court from a factual perspective.

THE COURT: Now, who is the person you identified earlier who is going to speak on behalf of the Government?

MS. ANGELA WILLIAMS: Ms. Frisk is the -- is the person we identified earlier. She is not a lawyer. She is the director of the program -- the director for Program Administration and Nutrition Division of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

THE COURT: So then Mr. Fingerhood is the person who should provide the legal position that the United States is taking on this matter?

MS. ANGELA WILLIAMS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Fingerhood, is that correct?

1 MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Now, Mr. Fingerhood, would you go to the 3 podium then? Take any notes you need, because I would like to have a thorough communication with you on this matter. 4 5 MR. FINGERHOOD: Certainly. Good morning, Your Honor. Karl Fingerhood. 6 7 THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Fingerhood. THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Mr. Fingerhood, can you let the 8 9 lectern up some? 10 MR. FINGERHOOD: Good morning, Your Honor. Karl 11 Fingerhood, U.S. Department of Justice, Environmental 12 Enforcement Section. As was indicated before, the third-party manager does 13 14 not oppose a stay. 15 THE COURT: But now, the stay was only until Friday; is 16 that correct? 17 MR. FINGERHOOD: Right. Well, it -- to file any notice 18 of appeal, and then it would be pending the appellate 19 procedure. 20 THE COURT: So what's the benefit of a stay? I don't 2.1 quite understand that. 22 MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, I think we, respectfully, have a 23 disagreement with whether or not the third-party manager can 24 be considered a federal assistance program as a matter of 25 law, and I think that is the issue that would be taken up on

1 appeal. 2 THE COURT: Now, aren't you with EPA? 3 MR. FINGERHOOD: EPA is my client. I'm with the Department of Justice. 4 5 THE COURT: So how did you get wrapped up in this 6 matter? 7 MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, there was the motion that was filed, and -- and perhaps the civil division may have gotten 8 9 involved earlier. But we ended up briefing the matter, and 10 U.S. Department of Agriculture is the federal agency that 11 has oversight of the SNAP program. And so, you know, we --12 we ended up doing the briefing with assistance from counsel in their office, and, you know, that's how we got to where 13 14 we are today. THE COURT: Well, clarify your involvement here, if you 15 don't mind, Mr. Fingerhood, because I thought that you were 16 17 with EPA and EPA was concerned with rectifying this matter 18 here in the City of Jackson. 19 MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, I represent the EPA. 20 particular issue, I'm representing the U.S. Department of 2.1 Agriculture. 22 THE COURT: Now, did they specially appoint you? 23 MR. FINGERHOOD: No. 24 THE COURT: So how did you end up being on the 25 agricultural side?

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MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, the motion was filed, and the Department of Justice needed to respond on behalf of the Federal Government. So since Ms. Williams and Ms. Mo and myself were already involved in the case, we were the ones who ended up working with USDA and filing the -- the legal papers.

THE COURT: USDA doesn't have attorneys?

MR. FINGERHOOD: They do. But like EPA, I don't believe the USDA attorneys can appear in federal court.

Usually it's the Department of Justice who would represent them in federal court.

THE COURT: The last two or three occasions -- maybe two or three, I don't know -- it appears that when you have appeared, you have been in opposition to the third-party manager or what the Court hopes to achieve by its efforts here on this litigation.

MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, with respect to the matter that is presently before the Court, we have indicated numerous times that we're willing to -- we don't have an opposition to having SNAP participants opt in. What -- our concern is that their private information is being given to someone without their consent, and so...

THE COURT: All right. Now, before you get to that -MR. FINGERHOOD: Okay.

THE COURT: -- I'm still trying to clarify your

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presence and position that you're taking. Perhaps, that's a valid position. I'm not saying that it's not. But I was kind of surprised to see you stand to state what the opposition is, because it would appear to me that when we have had opposition from the Government, it has always come through you. And so then I'm wondering what your position is on this dilemma concerning the City of Jackson.

The last time you were here, we were in a dispute on -on money being released and whether there was some
difficulty on that. And then before that, there was some
other issue -- I need to think back for a moment -- but you
appeared to be on the other side of where the people here -here were.

So is there some particular reason why EPA would find itself in opposition to the efforts being brought here on behalf of the citizenry of Jackson in trying to get their water issue straight?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, on this particular matter, I don't think EPA has taken any position. I'm an attorney with the Department of Justice. I represent EPA in this matter. In this particular instance, I'm representing the U.S. Department of Agriculture, but as an attorney with the Department of Justice, my position is to make sure that the laws of the United States are executed faithfully and according to the law.

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So I think last time the issue was -- you know, there was a question of whether or not the Court had jurisdiction because the administrative process had been played out, and so that was the argument I made here.

There are concerns about the privacy of the SNAP recipients' information, and so that's why I'm here today representing that position.

THE COURT: Do you look for issues to contest these matters so as to stall the efforts to resolve these water issues?

MR. FINGERHOOD: No, I do not. And I think if you would talk to the third-party manager and his counsel and even counsel for the state agency, we've been in contact from before the papers were filed to discuss other alternatives that we thought would -- would work and not violate the law, but those -- unfortunately, those discussions didn't pan out.

THE COURT: For instance, Mr. Fingerhood, when I first came in on the water case and then later took on the sewage case, one of the first things that bothered me was that EPA had done a consent order with the City of Jackson back when this lawsuit -- back when the sewage case was filed. But, nevertheless, that case sat there for 13 years, and nobody seemed to care that the citizens in Jackson were suffering.

EPA didn't file a motion to hold the City in contempt,

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and this all went on for 13 years until I picked it up, and I voluntarily reached over and took the case so that it could move.

So all that time, the case just sat there in limbo. So EPA didn't have any real concern, it seems to me. And then after I picked the case up and started pushing for some resolution on the various matters, that's the first time that the docket reflects anything from EPA since the lawsuit was filed and since the consent order came in. Other than that, nothing happened for that length of time. So now --

MR. FINGERHOOD: Your Honor --

THE COURT: So now, when EPA appears through you, it has been a -- a representation which is contrary.

Now, again, some of it I wonder about. Just like the last time we were here about the money, why the money couldn't be released that we expected to be released so we could get started. But then when we tried to put together the water case and the sewage case, we had problems out of EPA, and I heard from you on that, where it appeared that you were negative in some degrees, and so then we had to work through all of that.

So what I'm asking is, here you are now, and I did not expect you to be the -- the standard-bearer, but here you are again, and you have a barrier that you are telling us that we need to observe. If there is a true legal barrier,

then certainly I want to do that.

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And, in fact, I have in mind a potential solution to this matter that I would like to throw out in just a moment that might make everybody happy on this particular matter. But I just cannot ignore the many times that EPA has appeared, and it doesn't seem to me that EPA is being necessarily helpful, but instead, EPA is telling us all of the things we can't do and from time to time has threatened to pull out of this agreement, that we will get to the bottom of our problems, be able to resolve them.

So I understand the -- the nature of justice, having to protect the citizenry. I don't quarrel with that. But, nevertheless, the voice that's speaking has not said anything for quite a while, and then when it does speak, it seems to be negative. Instead of proposing positive matters, it appears that what I'm hearing are negative matters constantly. And so here I'm trying to work with my third-party manager to try and move forward, and then we hear from EPA on what we can't do, but I don't hear from EPA what we should do, can do. Don't hear from that.

And keep in mind that the backdrop that this Court is speaking against is a 13-year history where EPA did absolutely nothing except let the citizens of Jackson suffer.

So, now, if that description is incorrect or if I have

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missed something that was more pronounced in a positive way from EPA during this time period, instead of threatening from time to time to pull out of this agreement, then,

Mr. Fingerhood, would you please tell me? Because I would hate to be wrong about my assessment here.

So if there is something that I need to know, will you please tell me, other than the raw statement that you have made from time to time, is that as a representative of justice, the Justice Department, that you have to be sure that everything is done right.

Well, surely the other side of ensuring that things are done right carries with it the possible knowledge of how to do it right, since you started off as a party in the -- in this litigation. So -- and I'm talking about the sewage case especially.

Now, so then before we get to what I would hope to be a resolution on the matter after I heard you tell me all of the broken parts here, then can you tell me just where EPA actually stands?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, first, I do want to go back to the sewer consent decree. I was one of the attorneys involved in negotiating that, along with Mr. Williamson, who's in the courtroom here. I do think it was more -- the consent decree was entered in 2013, so it was more of a ten-year period, and I do think a review of the docket sheet

does show that at some point we did have several conversations with the City and their counsel. And Ms. Richardson is one of the attorneys on the phone, and we had several meetings with them to try and get the City into compliance. And then in order to, I guess, maybe increase the awareness of the City's failure to comply with the consent decree, we reopened the sewer case and started filing regular joint status reports.

During that time, we were regularly meeting with the City and determining, based on their financial situation, what they could afford to do and how quickly they could do it. There were meetings, not just with attorneys but also with engineers and also financial experts, looking at what the City could afford to pay.

This is -- predates the -- the interim stipulated order on the Drinking Water Case where Congress appropriated some additional funding for the City. So we had numerous conversations. We were filing regular status reports with Judge Lee. And so I would say that we were taking action.

As the Court knows, I've been here many times, and I personally have a stake in seeing things succeed here. I think everybody wants this to succeed, but we also have to make sure that, you know, in doing that, we comply with the laws of the United States.

THE COURT: These interim reports you're talking about

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that you said you filed with Judge Lee when he had the case, none of that is on record. It's not on the docket sheet.

MR. FINGERHOOD: I bel- -- they might be under the -before the cases were combined, they may be on the older
entries, which I'm not sure were carried over to the
combined docket. But I have filed copies that I can provide
the Court if --

THE COURT: Could you provide those? Because I thought I looked at the old documents, and all I saw was that the case was filed, that there was a consent decree, and then the rest of the docket is silent. There is nothing else on it. That's what I have.

But, now, if you have some interim reports that you filed in another court, then I would like to see them, if you don't mind. Is that okay?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Oh, certainly.

THE COURT: Okay. Then I would like to see those. I would like to see what was said during that time period.

And then if I see that you actually did file some matters in another court, that even though the docket sheet remains silent, then I'll alter my comments on what you all did during that 13-year period. Because if you look at the docket sheet, there's nothing except the case was filed and that there was a consent decree between the City and EPA, and that's all. There's nothing else on the docket sheet.

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So now, having delved into that, let's move on. What I want to know, then, is on this matter of the SNAP identifiers, you have, in consult with the agriculture department, raised an objection to releasing the identities of those persons to Ted Henifin, correct? And you construe that as a violation of the beneficiaries' privacies, correct?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes, your honor.

THE COURT: Now, we all agree, and I think we would agree without hesitation, that those beneficiaries of SNAP benefits would be in favor of having their water bills reduced. Now, that just seems to be common approach and common sense, correct? So they would want to have the benefits that we wanted to provide once we had their names so that we would know to whom to provide the benefits.

Now -- one second.

(An off-the-record discussion was held.)

THE COURT: Now, back to where I was. So, then -- okay. I'm back on.

So, then, everyone agrees that they would want the reduced rates. Now, do you have a suggestion as to how we could do that?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes, Your Honor. As we have proposed before, because there is a significant benefit to the recipients, we think an opt-in program where they could

somehow fill out a postcard or something that would verify that they're a SNAP recipient, that would be way that they could opt in. It's not releasing their personal information without their consent. They can essentially opt in, but in exchange, they get that discount on their water bill.

And so that was something we proposed and think, you know, with appropriate publicity and given the amount of discount involved, that that would be something that would be workable and comply with the law.

THE COURT: What do you think would be an acceptable mode of communication from them? You named postcard. Would a postcard be sufficient?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Well, first, let me just make a couple points for the record. First of all, I want to clarify that EPA doesn't have a role in the SNAP program, and so that's why I said they have no position, that they don't oppose it or support it. They have no role in SNAP. It's USDA.

The SNAP program is administered by the states. The Federal Government provides the funding, so the State is the one that has the information. And we did have joint discussions between the -- the third-party manager and the State about possible work-arounds that would allow people to opt in, because, you know, the State -- and they're not a party to this, but they are on the phone, and, you know, they are probably in a better position to talk about the

mechanics.

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But I think, you know -- just from my own, you know, two cents' worth, I think there are probably ways that people could opt in or could be something said in the bills themselves that would advise people of this. As far as what would be needed, I don't know. Maybe, like, they could send in a Xerox of their -- I think the SNAP beneficiaries actually receive, like, a -- it's almost like a credit card, and so they could -- I mean, I don't know. I think the people with the State would have more expertise, but I do think there would be ways to do it that would not be a large inconvenience but also protect the privacy of the people who perhaps didn't want to participate or perhaps, you know, they're in a vulnerable situation; for example, at a -- you know, a homeless shelter or, you know, a battered women's shelter or something like that where they didn't necessarily want that information to -- to be released.

THE COURT: So then who would be the person to speak on behalf of USDA?

MR. FINGERHOOD: We have Rachel Frisk, who we have indicated before has already submitted a couple declarations in this matter. But also I think as far as, you know, an opt-in program, as I said, because the State has the beneficiary information, you know, I would kind of defer to them in the first instance as far as what alternatives would

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      be possible with respect to an opt-in program.
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            THE COURT: Okay, then. She's on the line?
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            MR. FINGERHOOD: Ms. Frisk? Yes.
            THE COURT: And so then I will hear from her.
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            I'll get back to you. I want you to come in later and
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       chime in and tell me any other legal matters you think the
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      Court should consider, if the Court hasn't done so already.
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      All right? Thank you.
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           MR. FINGERHOOD: Thank you, Your Honor.
            THE COURT: And then after she speaks, I would like to
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11
       hear from the representative of Mr. Ted Henifin and to get
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       his perspective, through his counsel, on this matter.
            Now, then, let's start off with Ms. Frisk. Hello?
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                       Hello, Your Honor. This is Rachel Frisk.
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           MS. FRISK:
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            THE COURT:
                       And how are you today?
                       I'm okay. Thank you.
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           MS. FRISK:
                       Now, spell your last name, please.
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            THE COURT:
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           MS. FRISK:
                       It's F-R-I-S-K.
            THE COURT:
                       F-R-I-S-K, Frisk.
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           MS. FRISK:
                       Correct.
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            THE COURT: All right. Now, then, Ms. Frisk, how would
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       you resolve this matter?
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            MS. FRISK:
                       What Mr. Fingerhood was just going over is
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      what we usually recommend when we are asked questions like
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       this. So when questions come in about how a state could
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share data, SNAP data, SNAP household data, with another party that does not meet the kind of limited exception in the Food and Nutrition Act for data sharing, we suggest kind of an outreach approach whereby the state agency can provide some outreach to the SNAP recipients about a program and have them opt in.

THE COURT: Describe the outreach program.

MS. FRISK: I'm sorry. You're breaking up. Can you say that again?

THE COURT: Yes. Describe the outreach program.

MS. FRISK: Thank you. Typically, so the SNAP state agency, using funding from the other entity but not SNAP funding, would be able to contact their SNAP households and share information on another program's benefits, such as the one we're talking about today.

And in the -- you know, in the instance in Mississippi, as just noted, they can probably speak best to how they would do that. Every state agency might take a slightly different approach, but -- whether it's, you know, as you noted, through a postcard or a letter or a code or something or some reference to their website or the relevant website of the program, they can reach out to their SNAP households, let them know about the potential benefit available to them, and then take various approaches or -- not the State.

Sorry. Not Mississippi SNAP state agency, but let them know

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these are various approaches they could take to opt in to that program that is available to them as SNAP households.

THE COURT: Do you know whether this approach has been taken anywhere else in the country?

MS. FRISK: So we -- we receive questions about this a lot, which is a positive sign. States often are seeking ways to support low-income households in various ways, such as through tax credits that are state tax credits.

Recently we have received questions about states who passed supports for college students and want to, you know, provide those to low-income recipients. And so we get -- we get questions about this particular thing often, and we do recommend this approach often. I do not have information on, you know, success rate, but this is -- this is typically what we recommend.

THE COURT: So who handles that effort?

MS. FRISK: The state agency that is -- or -- sorry.

The state agency is -- is responsible for protecting the SNAP data. The other party that doesn't meet the exceptions for data sharing or other -- you know, receiving data on SNAP households is responsible for kind of providing the materials about their program to the state agency that administers the SNAP program, and then the SNAP state agency would be the one sharing it to their SNAP households. But, again, SNAP funding cannot be used for that purpose of them

1 sharing that information. 2 THE COURT: So do you know of any outreach program 3 currently in effect in Mississippi whereby this approach is being utilized? 4 MS. FRISK: I do not know of one in Mississippi, but 5 the state agency may -- may know of some. 6 7 THE COURT: And the state agency is described as what? MS. FRISK: The SNAP state agency in Mississippi is the 8 9 Mississippi Department of Human Services. 10 THE COURT: Now, do I have anyone on the telephone from 11 the Department of Human Services? 12 MR. BLACK: Yes, sir. This is Patrick Black, general counsel for the Mississippi Department of Human Services. 13 THE COURT: Have you followed this discussion? 14 15 MR. BLACK: Yes, sir. I -- we are a nonparty to this action; however, we have provided the Court with a letter 16 17 that was dated February 22nd, 2024, advising of our position 18 on the matter as well as incorporating the DOJ's arguments. 19 We've also been in discussion with the third-party 20 administrator on ways in which this could be achieved. 2.1 However, to date, the third party had not been willing to 22 engage in those alternatives. 23 THE COURT: Name me those alternatives. How many are 24 there, first of all?

MR. BLACK: Well, they all require an opt-in approach,

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and the third party's position to now has been that that would be unsuccessful.

THE COURT: Say that again, please.

MR. BLACK: The opt-in approach -- it is my understanding via communication that the opt-in approach would not be successful, which is why they have not pursued it.

THE COURT: Why wouldn't it be successful?

MR. BLACK: Their argument has been that low government trust, low participation rate. However, I would point out that SNAP is a client-driven program which you voluntarily must come forward and apply for. So I -- I don't know that that is a -- a good approach, because it's the same -- I mean, I don't know that that would hold water in that our clients come to us, just like the water clients would need to come to them and say, we would like the lower rate.

THE COURT: So how many approaches are you suggesting?

MR. BLACK: What we -- like Ms. Frisk suggested, we have -- we have said that we would send out a mailer to our clients. However, we cannot -- the City of Jackson would have to pay for our employees' time, the cost of the mailer, any -- any cost associated with it. We can't utilize SNAP funds for that type of outreach, so the City of Jackson would have to pay for all of that.

We also, you know, suggested that there be some sort of

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outreach, and that could be conducted by the City of Jackson, whether that be community events, social media, creating a website. Today, I can't speak to whether any of those have been implemented.

THE COURT: Do you have any other suggestions?

MR. BLACK: No, sir. Unfortunately, all of our suggestions are limited to some sort of opt-in protocol due to the federal regulations.

THE COURT: It would be an opt-in program not to be furnished out of SNAP money but through some other financial means, such as self-help on behalf of the SNAP beneficiaries. Is that what you are saying?

MR. BLACK: Well, it would be an opt-in in that if the City of Jackson wished for us -- wished to pursue that sort of alternative, they would have to pay for all of the cost and expense for the City to -- I mean for the agency to administer that. The recipient would receive some sort of communication, whether it be email or mailer, and that they would be directed, I assume, however the City of Jackson would like to do it, that they, you know, go to a website or go -- you know, call and allow -- and give them permission to reach out to Mississippi Department of Human Services and then we could verify their benefits, and then we would be able to do that.

THE COURT: Okay. Any other suggestions that you think

would comport with the federal law?

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MR. BLACK: No, sir. Unfortunately, under our reading of the federal regulation, we cannot share this data with the City of Jackson. They are not a federal assistance program. So without a SNAP recipient's authorization, I can't provide that.

And as Ms. Frisk has notified the Court in her letter, any sort of disclosure by MDHS to the -- to the JXN Water program could potentially result in a total withdrawal of all SNAP funds as a breach of privacy. So we're --

THE COURT: Excuse me. But you are saying a total withdrawal of all SNAP funds from the State of Mississippi --

MR. BLACK: Right.

THE COURT: -- from the State of Mississippi?

MR. BLACK: That's correct. So USDA'S position is that would be a breach of our privacy control under federal law, and, therefore, it could -- could be entire SNAP program, which serves 300,00 Mississippians, in jeopardy.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you done that before? Has -- has that program been subjected to that type of penalty before anywhere else?

MR. BLACK: I can't speak to that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And who would be the administrator or administrative office that would make that determination?

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            MR. BLACK: The United States Department of
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       Agriculture.
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            THE COURT: And what office would that be? What
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       department?
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            MR. BLACK: That's USDA, Ms. Frisk, who you just spoke
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       with.
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            THE COURT: Okay. Then let me turn back to her again.
       Do you have anything else you want to offer before I turn
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       back to her?
            MR. BLACK: No, sir.
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            THE COURT:
                       All right. Ms. Frisk?
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            MS. FRISK: Yes, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT: Do you agree with his comments?
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            MS. FRISK:
                       I do.
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            THE COURT: And so then you are saying that unless
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       that -- no, not unless, but you're saying that should the
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       State comply with this order, that you would recommend
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       litigation and appeal this matter?
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            MS. FRISK: I'm sorry. Under the Food and Nutrition
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       Act, it is USDA's job to assess how the State administers
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       the program and whether it administers SNAP in mind with
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       statute and regulations. There are penalties in the Act
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       when a state does not administer the program consistent with
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       statute and regulations, and this prohibition on disclosing
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       SNAP recipient data except in limited circumstances is in
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the statute.

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So as noted, if Mississippi were to disclose this data, they would be at risk of suspension or disallowance of program funding, which could, yes, lead to a total suspension from operating SNAP.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you. Just hold on. I need to hear from counsel for Mr. Henifin, and then I'll get back to you.

Now, counsel for Mr. Henifin. Yes?

MS. WILSON: Your Honor, counsel Paul Calamita is -MR. CALAMITA: Your Honor, Paul Calamita on behalf of
the interim third-party manager. We appreciate your time
this morning.

Two things: First, Mr. Henifin did have conversations with Mr. Black about these alternate opt-in approaches, which we do not think would be successful, as similar programs have had a penetration rate of less than 30 percent where there are opt-in heating subsidy programs and other subsidy programs. That's number one.

Number two, Mr. Henifin doesn't have the staff to -- to go out and solicit and manage these folks. He was hoping to get the existing list. This list -- the State has the list. We feel we're a unicorn-type program. We do feel we're a federal grant program for these folks. This is a program implemented through federal court, an officer of the court,

and a federal stipulated order.

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We don't think there's any precedential risk to either the State or Federal Government that anybody else is going to show up like this. So we feel like the risk to the agencies was very small, very minor.

There was a federal order that gave them both political and legal cover. We're disappointed that they feel they have to appeal it, but we really think this is the only way -- in getting the list is the only way to really provide the benefit we're trying to provide.

And in terms of the financial stability of the utility, getting the list lets 10,000 -- I don't know the exact number because we've never seen the list. 10,000 we'll use as -- I'll just use as a number, lets them pay an equitable rate while also avoiding cost to the utility of having to chase those people who have suffered so much from when they can't pay the rates, the non-SNAP rate.

So to really implement the rate schedule that the third-party manager implemented, without objection from any of the parties, we need that list. I don't see why Mr. Henifin can't be trusted with that list as an officer of the court when every administrator, every school in the state of Mississippi gets that list for both -- there's a breakfast list and a lunch list. So I think they're making mountains out of molehills in terms of the -- the

confidential.

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And the one other thing I would say is we did have conversations with Mr. Black, which we appreciated. I wasn't aware, through those conversations, that Mr. Black had clearance even to work with us on the opt-in programs that he mentioned.

So, Mr. Black, if you now have clearance so that those are actually viable opportunities, you know, that's one thing. But even if they are viable, Mr. Henifin is adamant he doesn't believe they will achieve what he's trying to achieve.

Last word was we have two people in Jackson who have signed up for the SNAP rate.

THE COURT: And what publicity was provided to those two people to get them to sign in?

MR. CALAMITA: We have -- we have information about the SNAP rate on our web page. Mr. Henifin has an outreach coordinator, multimedia, which is something I don't do. But I think we've pushed out into a lot of the normal media channels, Facebook and whatever the social media.

Mr. Henifin has somebody who handles that. So I think we have pushed that out, and last -- again, last I heard, there were two people who had contacted us for the SNAP rate.

THE COURT: So what is your response to Ms. Frisk's warning that if this information is provided, that

Mississippi's SNAP program could be put in suspension or canceled?

MR. CALAMITA: Well, Your Honor, that would be the classic Federal Government cutting off their nose to spite their face, Your Honor. The idea that they would -- they would harm 200 -- or 300,000 needy Mississippians because a list was given to an officer of a federal court shocks me. That's number one.

But to avoid even that the highly unlikely, if not un- -- completely unrealistic, scenario, Your Honor, we had consented to a stay of the order pending appeal. And the appeal has a sole issue of whether the interim third-party manager's rate schedule qualifies as a federal grant program. If it does, we get the list. If it doesn't, we don't get the list.

I will say, Your Honor, so my resolution would be let them appeal. In the interim, I have an -- I would love to hear from Mr. Black. Like, the email notice to the SNAP folks who are eligible I think is -- would be of interest to us as an interim step.

We did not like postcards, Your Honor, because, quite frankly, I thought that was crazy. They can't give Mr. Henifin the list, but we can send, through public mail, all the SNAP people a postcard inviting them to check the box and send it back? I mean, every mail carrier would know

they were a SNAP beneficiary. That just -- that didn't make any sense to us, Your Honor. We do care about these individuals' privacy.

So we are willing to stay Your Honor's order, which we greatly appreciated, during appeal, and we would welcome the opportunity if there is an email option -- even though that would put an administrative burden on Mr. Henifin to sign these people up, you know, we would do that during appeal. We just don't think it's going to be as effective as getting the list.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. CALAMITA: Now, Your Honor, while we have
Mr. Black, I would urge the Court to get an answer to that
question as to whether the State has clearance to support
Mr. Henifin on any opt-in options.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Black, could you answer that?

MR. BLACK: Yes, sir. I have made clear to all parties that we're available for an opt-in that's within compliance with the federal regulation. However, in response to the idea of an email, we're happy to do that. However, emails are not a required field when applying for SNAP benefits, so I cannot guarantee what percentage of Jacksonians would actually receive an email, because that is not a required field when applying for SNAP benefits with the Department of

Human Services. And -- and if JXN Water does not want to send out a postcard, then -- so we're -- we're limited in our scope of how many potential families would actually be reached.

THE COURT: Mr. Black, how many --

MR. BLACK: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: -- how many persons or entities are in receipt of a list at present? And if you don't know the number, describe for me those persons/entities who do receive a list.

MR. BLACK: I'm assuming, Your Honor, that you're asking about who we share our data with?

THE COURT: That's right.

MR. BLACK: Yes. I can speak to that. Counsel makes reference to the school lunch program, and we do share our data with the Department of Education. However, unlike the municipal water system, the school lunch program is a federal assistance program that is promulgated by statute of the Federal Government. The Mississippi Department of Education administers that benefit program, and so, therefore, we have a limited ability, as a federal assistance program, to share that data with the Department of Education.

We have a memorandum of understanding with the

Department of Education which outlines the regulations and

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       confidentiality. We also -- it outlines the ability and the
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       process for sharing that data, how they are to
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       confidentially store and administer that program, and that's
       our normal protocols for when we do. That is the only
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       instance that I'm aware of, at present, that we share any
       sort of SNAP data.
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            THE COURT: So this sharing process and allowance is
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       not provided by statute?
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            MR. BLACK: It is provided by statute.
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            THE COURT: Or is this an agreement that the parties
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       made between themselves?
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            MR. BLACK: No. It is provided by statute, and,
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       therefore, we have a -- a data-sharing agreement which
       outlines all of the protocols in which that share may occur.
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            THE COURT:
                       Well, what is the statutory basis for that
       allowance?
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            MR. BLACK: The statutory basis is 7 CFR, Section
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       272.1, I believe.
            THE COURT: 7 CFR --
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            MR. BLACK: 272 --
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            THE COURT: 272 --
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            MR. BLACK: -- .1(c).
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            THE COURT: What does it say?
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            MR. BLACK: That it -- the relevant part, it requires
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       that we withhold that and we can only disclose the
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information of SNAP applicants or recipient households in the restricted allowances: one, persons directly connected with the administration or enforcement or the provision of the Food and Nutrition Act, other federal assistance programs, federally assisted state programs providing assistance on a means-tested basis to low-income individuals, or general assistance programs which are subject to the joint processing requirement as outlined in Section 273.2(j)(2).

We can also allow it for persons directly connected with the administration or enforcement of the program; persons directly connected with the verification of immigrant status; and persons directly connected with the child support program; employees of the Comptroller General's Office of the United States for auditing purposes; local, state, or federal law enforcement officials under an investigation; or local, state, or federal law enforcement for potential investigations for crimes; local education agencies administering the National School Lunch Program, which I have referenced before. And that's it.

THE COURT: There's no general allowance as an exception --

MR. BLACK: No.

THE COURT: -- where it's for the -- the health and welfare of the recipients?

1 MR. BLACK: No, sir. There is no health or welfare 2 exception under the federal law. 3 THE COURT: And then in order for Mississippi to be within the target of cessation of SNAP benefits, do you have 4 5 to go -- do you have to file something specifically? MR. BLACK: I'm sorry, sir. Can you repeat your 6 7 question? THE COURT: Would your agency have to file something 8 9 specifically asking for that possibility? 10 MR. BLACK: If we had a question related to whether or 11 not a sharing of the data fell within one of the limited 12 exceptions and we were -- we had a question or it was 13 ambiguous, we could go to the USDA, who is the federal program administer, and seek guidance. 14 15 THE COURT: And then -- go ahead. Hello? MR. BLACK: Yes, sir. We could -- we could go to 16 17 Ms. Frisk from the USDA and ask if that would qualify. 18 THE COURT: In this instance, can I resort to that? Or can I have Mr. Henifin actually file a written request? 19 MR. BLACK: Well, I don't know that a written request 20 21 is necessary since Ms. Frisk has already made her position 22 known to the Court in a letter as well as that the -- JXN

THE COURT: And you say that she has already responded

the current regulation.

Water does not qualify as a federal assistance program under

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1 in writing to that effect? 2 MR. BLACK: Yes, sir. As well as her oral testimony 3 here today. 4 THE COURT: Okay. Now, just hold on just for a moment. 5 MS. BLACK: Yes, sir. THE COURT: And let me go back to the representative of 6 7 Mr. Henifin. Counsel? 8 9 MR. CALAMITA: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Do you have anything else you would like to 10 11 offer on this controversy? 12 MR. CALAMITA: Your Honor, Mr. Black was correct in 13 listing the programs that can receive the information. 14 catch-all is other government assistance programs, and we 15 believe that the rate schedule established by the interim 16 third-party manager constitutes an other government 17 assistance program. 18 Again, Your Honor, a very unique one that had -- that 19 really would not have any precedential impact. We don't 20 ever see -- I have done this 31 years, Your Honor. I have 2.1 never seen this situation before. Don't expect to see it 22 for the rest of my career. And they have a federal order 23 finding that this rate program is a -- constitutes a 24 government assistance program.

So there is no reason the State and Federal Government

have to appeal. They could simply provide the list without any liability for either.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, then, let me go back to Mr. Black.

MR. BLACK: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Black, if you furnish the list, who would you expect to be aggrieved by the furnishing of such?

You don't expect the SNAP beneficiaries to complain, so then who would you expect to claim victimhood by the furnishing of the information?

MR. BLACK: Well, the United States Department of Agriculture and both MDHS, administers of the SNAP program, do not agree with counsel's position that a municipal water system qualifies as a federal assistance program as outlined under the federal regulations.

This, again, is a municipal water system that currently, we concede, is under a federal consent decree, but that does not qualify it as a federal assistance program.

Additionally, I would argue that it is short-sighted by JXN Water to try to have this for three years because once -- at that conclusion of the federal consent decree, they no longer have any ability to receive SNAP data. And SNAP -- SNAP benefits are only for short periods of time. So all of those people may have been removed from the SNAP

1 roll and you're not going to have a means to obtain that 2 data. 3 So, again, this is a -- a Band-Aid to a bigger problem, which is why you need an opt-in approach. 4 5 THE COURT: Now, let's talk about this matter of an appeal. There was an agreed order that would move the right 6 7 to appeal to this coming Friday. Why did you pick this coming Friday? 8 9 MR. BLACK: Your Honor, I can't speak to that. Mississippi Department of Human Services is not a party to 10 11 this matter. I think you'll have to speak with DOJ. 12 THE COURT: All right. Let me go back to Mr. Fingerhood, then. Mr. Fingerhood, do you know the 13 14 answer to that? 15 MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes, Your Honor. We have been advised that was the deadline that was suggested by the third-party 16 17 manager, and we confirmed with our appellate folks that they 18 could file it by that date. They may be able to file it a 19 day or so early. We are already Tuesday, so it would be 20 this Friday that it would have to be filed by. So... 2.1 THE COURT: And why this Friday? 22 MR. FINGERHOOD: Oh, it could be filed before, but --23 THE COURT: No. 24 MR. FINGERHOOD: -- possibly before then, but that --25 THE COURT: And why not after?

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MR. FINGERHOOD: Oh. Well, that -- I believe the third-party manager wants to get it filed as soon as possible so that process starts.

THE COURT: So there's nothing magical about Friday?

MR. FINGERHOOD: No. No. It's just I think the point was sooner rather than later was why they picked this Friday.

THE COURT: I see. All right. Thank you. I'll come right back to you in just a moment.

(An off-the-record discussion was held.)

THE COURT: Mr. Fingerhood, could you go back to the podium?

MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Fingerhood, I want to do some research on this that might make an appeal unnecessary, or I might agree with Henifin's attorney to say go through the appeal and let's get an answer from the next court. But before any of that happens, I would like to study this statute and a couple of decisions that might weigh on this particular matter.

So here's what I'm proposing in the short term; that is, you all had an agreement to stay this matter until this coming Friday. I would like to have an agreement to stay this matter until Friday week. Not this coming Friday but the Friday thereafter. That will give me time to look

through the law on this particular issue and to answer some other questions I have about this matter, and then for this Court to initiate a status conference Thursday week; that is, the day before that, so not this Thursday but Thursday week. Then I should be completely through with my recess --- my research and have my position all outlined.

So we would not -- we would go past this week, and then next week on Thursday, I'll have a status conference to tell you what I think about this matter. And then on -- and then Friday, if the determination is that you should proceed with your appeal, then you will do it at that time, if you are going to do it at all.

But meanwhile, that will give this Court enough time to look at some thoughts that it has on this matter, and I might not wait until Thursday to actually reveal those thoughts. I might send out a letter before then for the parties to consider. But certainly by Friday week, then I'll be finished with anything I need to look at.

But I do have some ideas I would like to explore.

That's why I wanted to call a status conference today to see precisely what is being said here about this matter.

Now, Mr. Fingerhood, what about that?

MR. FINGERHOOD: I would be amenable to that, Your Honor. I think we could take the proposed order and perhaps change the date and maybe insert, as you suggested, the

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       Thursday -- I don't have a calendar, but whatever those
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       dates are, the Thursday before -- a week from the 31st.
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       quess it would be the 7th.
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            THE COURT: Okay.
            MR. FINGERHOOD: So the 6th would be the status
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       conference; the 7th would be -- the stay would run until the
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       7th.
            THE COURT: That's right. It would evaporate then, if
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       need be. We might make a decision -- we might come together
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       on some of my ideas before that. I do have some other ideas
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       I would like to put forward. So that will give me time to
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       look at them and see if they have any vitality. Now --
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            MR. FINGERHOOD: Can I just double-check with the other
       half of my brain trust?
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            THE COURT: Okay.
            MR. FINGERHOOD: You already met the other one.
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            THE COURT:
                       Okay.
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            MR. BLACK:
                       Your Honor?
            THE COURT: Let me hear from Mr. Fingerhood first.
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            Yes?
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            MR. FINGERHOOD: Just to clarify, yes, the stay, I
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       think as we described in the proposed order, would run
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       until, I guess, Friday, the 7th. Is that what Your Honor is
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       proposing? And then we would file -- if it was determined
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       that we wanted to invoke our appellate rights, that would be
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when we would need to do that. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 3 Now, then, I heard someone on the telephone. Who was that? 4 5 MR. BLACK: Yes, sir. Your Honor, this is Patrick Black for MDHS. 6 7 I just wanted to let the Court be aware, I will not be available for the status conference on the 6th, 8 9 unfortunately. However, I am a nonparty, but I will not be able to -- if the Court needed my input or had any questions 10 11 for me. I will be available on that following Monday, 12 though. THE COURT: Well, then, we could get you on telephone. 13 What about that, like you are now? You will not be 14 15 available, period? MR. BLACK: No, sir, I will not be, unfortunately. 16 17 THE COURT: Okay. Now, we are not going on a vacation 18 to Hawaii, are we? MR. BLACK: Alaska. 19 20 THE COURT: I should have known. Okay. You would say 2.1 Alaska. You don't know how many times I have planned a trip 22 to Halaska -- Alaska and had it fall through for something 23 like this. Every time I plan a trip to Halaska -- Alaska --24 now I got Halaska. But every time I plan a trip to Alaska, 25 something goes wrong. But okay. We'll work it out with

1 you. 2 Okay. Mr. Fingerhood? 3 MR. FINGERHOOD: Yes, Your Honor. Just one more clarification. I think this was also in the proposed order. 4 5 But if we do, in fact -- the United States does, in fact, 6 pursue its appellate rights, we would want the stay, of 7 course, to last until, you know, the decision is rendered and the mandate is issued and all that process. 8 9 THE COURT: Yes, I understand. 10 MR. FINGERHOOD: Okay. 11 THE COURT: Then do I have an objection from anyone? 12 All right. Silence means something. I have not heard 13 anything yet. Going, going, gone. All right, then. 14 Mr. Fingerhood, would you circulate the modified order? MR. FINGERHOOD: I will, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: All right. And then once it reaches my 16 17 desk, then I'll sign it. In the meantime, we'll start doing 18 our research and then putting in good order the suggestions, 19 if any, that we come up with so that we can try to deal with 20 this expeditiously. 2.1 All right. Thank all of you for being available in

All right. Thank all of you for being available in person and by phone. I'm sorry about all of the difficulties we had this morning. But we had a lot of difficulties, and my stalwart courtroom deputy been working on this matter all morning long trying to get it so that it

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would cooperate with us. But try as she could and enlisting all the support in the building of our IT experts, we didn't quite get it like we wanted to.

We'll try to determine what our problems are with the system, because this is not the first time we have had problems with the system, but we'll get it all together, and I thank all of you for being so patient with us.

Next time, I think I'll just have to put my own muscle to it and show them how we are supposed to do this stuff.

Of course, somebody will have to show me the on and off button, but as soon as I get past that -- but as soon as I get that, I'll be dealing. So I just want you all to know that we shouldn't have this again if I'm putting my muscle on it.

But thank you all so much, and I'm signing off, and I'll be back in contact with you. Thank you much.

(Court adjourned at 12:06 p.m.)

COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

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I, Caroline Morgan, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing pages contain a full, true, and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the forenamed case at the time and place indicated, which proceedings were stenographically reported by me to the best of my skill and ability.

I further certify that the transcript fees and format comply with those prescribed by the Court and Judicial Conference of the United States.

THIS, the 30th day of May, 2024.

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/s/ Caroline Morgan, CCR

Caroline Morgan CCR #1957 Official Court Reporter United States District Court Caroline Morgan@mssd.uscourts.gov

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